FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1848. [NO. 1623.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Farm, Turpentine, and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.
ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 22tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,
For July, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$46,585.
$17,500! $10,000!
AND
16 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers!
Making more Prizes than Blanks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 35, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 22, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $46,585, 1 of 17,500, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,450, 1 of 2,217, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,200, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 600, &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

$50,000.
$20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 37, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 29, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,400, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 111 of 250, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
June 22, 1848. 21-tdpd

July Lotteries.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 North Calvert Street,
Opposite Barnum's Hotel,
BALTIMORE, Md.

No. 2 NORTH CALVERT STREET is the oldest established Lottery Office in the United States, and is known all over Christendom as being the most successful office for selling prizes.

Orders for any of the brilliant Lotteries now drawing will be promptly attended to, when addressed to

WM. BAILEY & Co., No. 2 N. Calvert Street,

Where they always come perfectly safe to hand, and are answered by the return mail. The schemes for July are as follows. Here they are:

36,000 DOLLS.
Wednesday, July 19, 1848.
78 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of	36,000 dollars	is	$36,000
40 Prizes of	1,000 "	is	40,000
&c.	&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of 26 whole tickets	$140 00	26 quarters	35 00
26 halves	70 00	26 eighths	17 50

40,000 DOLLS.
Saturday, July 22d.
18 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers.

1 prize of	40,000 dollars	is	$40,000
1 "	12,730 "	"	12,730
&c.	&c.		&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificate of 26 whole tickets	$180 00	26 quarters	45 00
26 halves	90 00	26 eighths	22 50

30,000 DOLLARS!
Wednesday, July 26th.
72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	30,000 dollars	is	$30,000
1 prize of	12,500 dollars	is	12,500
&c.	&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of 24 whole tickets	$120 00	24 quarters	$30 00
24 halves	60 00	24 eighths	15 00

50,000 DOLLARS!
Saturday, July 29, 1848.
78 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	50,000 dollars	is	$50,000
1 prize of	15,000 dollars	is	15,000
&c.	&c.		&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificates of 26 whole tickets	$221 00	26 quarters	55 00
26 halves	110 00	26 eighths	27 50

☞ WM. BAILEY & Co. pay all postage on orders addressed to them.

We sell prizes sold in any part of the U. States.

We pay the highest price for all kinds of uncurrent money, bills of exchange, drafts, certificates of deposites, &c. and sell more prizes than any other ten offices in the Universe!

NOTICE.

☞ Small Fry Lotteries drawn every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Capitals $4000, 3000, 2000 and 1000—Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Certificates varying from $3 to 15—shares in proportion.

Brilliant Lotteries drawing daily—Capitals varying from $5000 to 100,000 dollars. Tickets varying from $1 to 20 dollars. [illegible] of this chance in every variety, either by the package, single ticket or by certificate.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 2 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would be much obliged to all who are indebted to us to come and pay up, as we are anxious to get ready for our Fall purchases.

COOK & TAYLOR.
July 3, 1848. 22-4w

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

E. J. HALE.
July 1848.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street; Manufactory corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, New York.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Presses with wrought iron Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also Lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c. &c.

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.
New York, June 1st, 1848. 22-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

Eliza C. Smith *vs.* Sophia Leonard and others.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, widow of John Leonard, dec'd, Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard and Benjamin Fosque, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.

ALEXR J. TROY, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 22-6w

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. *vs* Skinkin M. Plummer.

Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.
[22-6w] JOHN McLAURIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st July 1848.

William Adams, Abner Alexander, Adams Alexander, William Alderman.

Mary A Bolling, Wm Bullock, Chester Brown, Daniel Butler, John B. Lure, Daniel Biggs, David Bone, Neill B. Ford, Evan Boner, H. W. Black, A. W. Brewer, F. Bullard.

Wm Campbell, Evan Cain, James T. Collis, A. E. Cass, Lydia Campbell, E. B. Cooper, John A. Cameron, Susan Cromartie, Janet Cameron, Augustus Corr, Jno Cowan, John Daves, Sr., John A. Daves, Elenor Davis.

Joshua F. Ezzell.

Samuel Gilmore, John Gilchrist, A. Goodman, Norman A. H. Geddie, Peter Graham, Thomas M. Griffin, U. S. Marshal.

Francis Howell, Archibald Holmes, Timothy Hatcher, Wm Holmes, Mary A. Hardick.

Catherine Jackson, Barry Johnson, Duncan Johnson, John M. Jordan, Polley Jerkins, George Jones, Cornelius Johnson.

James King, Winney Canady.

Pa[illegible] Laper, David Lucas, Mary Lasser, Daniel Lassiter, Wm Lancaster, Wm Lancaster, John Lasse.

Thomas R. Murphy, J. C. Medlow, Robert E. Mix, Jas. Mathews, Ezekiel Merret, E. N. Mathews, William H. Manning, James Madres, Joseph Morris.

Daniel McDonald, A. McAlpin, John McDuffie, Alen McLennan, Ann McLeod, Maria Nash, Bengemin Newel, Frances Newel.

Enoch Odom.

Rev. Ed. Plassman, James W. Price, Lemuel Perry, Sewell Pettiford, William Prince, Laughlin Phleps, Joseph Pate, Nancy Peterson.

John Rogers, R. C. Roads, Louesea Rolings, Mary Russell.

Malcolm Smith, Phoebe Steel, Donelson Stith.

Henry E. Thomas, John R. Thomas.

John Walford, G. F. Webster, Joseph Willis.

Any Primitive Baptist.

22] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

HORSES.

TWO HORSES for Sale. Apply to
COOK & TAYLOR.
June 20, 1848. 20-4w

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

$200 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C., via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

1	$5 Bill,	Bank of Charleston,	Letter B. No. 12.
2	10 Bills,	do	B. Nos. 16 and 73
1	5 Bill,	do	C. No. 86.
2	10 Bills,	do	C. Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill,	Bank of the State of South Carolina,	Letter E, No. 573.
2	2 Bills,	do	B. Nos. 37 & 920.
1	3 Bill,	do	B. No. 20.
1	5 Bill,	do	D. No. 70.
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. 46.
1	10 Bill,	do	D. No. 79.
1	10 Bill,	do	C or E. No. 13.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Hamburg,	Letter D. No. 542.
1	5 Bill,	do	C. No. 955.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Camden,	D. No. 734.
1	5 Bill,	do	A. No. 160.
1	5 Bill,	Merchants' Bank of Cheraw,	Letter D, No. 486.
1	5 Bill,	do	B. No. 231.
1	7 Bill,	do	A. No. 79.
2	5 Bills,	Commercial Bank of Columbia,	Letter B, Nos. 824 and 816.
1	10 Bill,	do	Aa. No. 822.
1	10 Bill,	do	Cc. No. 471.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Georgetown,	Let. D, No 1124.
1	10 Bill,	do	A. No. 129.
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. 577
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as is offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice? A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—100 back.
Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Railway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to
WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, 4 miles from Fayetteville, well wooded and watered.

—ALSO—

100 cords seasoned Pine wood, and a few cords of Oak wood. I. WETMORE.
June 26. 21-4w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Thursday the 6th day of July next. The Board are happy to inform the public, that this Institution seems to be in a prosperous condition, and that in the amount of patronage and popularity which it has already received, they have fully realized their former expectations. The Board also feel happy to inform the public, that active and efficient steps are being taken to secure to this Institution still more enlarged Academical facilities, such as will fully meet the wants of the public in such an Institution.

The Board are sorry that the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., who has accepted an appointment to the Principal charge of the Cumberland Academy, has been detained from entering on said charge much longer than he at first anticipated, by circumstances beyond his or our control. Dr. Colton is still under promise to this Board, which we shall expect him to fulfil, unless peculiar circumstances connected with his present situation should cause him to consider it his duty to remain, in which case the Board will lose no time in taking the most efficient steps to secure a competent Principal to take charge of our Academy. For the present, our Institution will be conducted by the same efficient Instructer who had charge of it during the former part of this year.

By order of the Board.
A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 22d of July 1848, at the late residence of Hector McNeill, dec'd, 8 miles from town on the old Newbern Road, a tract of about 400 acres, more or less, known as the Back Creek land. It is good timbered land, with some improvements on it. I will show the land to any one desirous of purchasing. Terms made known at sale.

THOMAS J. BULLA, Ex'r.
June 23. 21-ts

TO VOLUNTEERS.

THE undersigned being prepared to prosecute the claims of the volunteers and recruits during the Mexican war, in procuring bounty lands, treasury scrip, arrearage of pay, mileage due, or any other claim against the Government, respectfully solicits such business as the above persons may have to transact, promising, on his part, moderate charges and every attention requisite for success.

DAVID G. McDUFFIE.
June 24, 1848. 21-3w

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 5.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Rearden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.
[19] JOHN McLAURIN.

Enormous Profits of Farming.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, states the success of a man who left a lucrative business in the city of Philadelphia, for farming to make a *profit*. After two years trial, he was asked if he did not find the profits small, compared with those of trade? He answered, 'Quite the contrary; *I have already realised far more than the most I had dared to anticipate, and am, at the end of two years, richer than I ever could have become by twenty years of successful trade.* It is true I made more dollars and cents in trade than I do now, but that is *dross* compared to the blessings of health of body and peace of mind, which gold and silver could never purchase. I eat, drink, and sleep with an appetite; yawn at bed time, and never in the morning; am up before the sun, and yet the day is never too long, and more than all, I have no acceptances to take up. Money! why what use have I for it? I raise my own food in the richest profusion, and my own clothing—my estate is annually increasing in value—then what is the use of money? I can't eat or drink it, if it were cut into mince meat."

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH
On Gen. Cass's Extra Allowances, &c.,
In House of Representatives, June 26, 1848.

Mr. STEWART said: The expenses of the Government had now run up under Mr. Polk to $60,000,000 a year. They had increased from $12,500,000 under Mr. Adams to $28,500,000 under Mr. Van Buren, and now to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 under the present "economical" Administration! This was their boasted Jeffersonian "economy;" this was their opposition to a "national debt." Why, they had done nothing but make national debts. Mr. Van Buren had found some $10,000,000 surplus in the Treasury; he had left some $40,000,000 of national debt, after selling seven or eight millions of bank stock. Mr. Polk had found some $17,000,000 of debt, and had now run it up to one hundred millions of dollars or over! This was "Democratic" consistency!* The people would mark it at the next election. Thomas Jefferson was opposed to a standing army, to a great navy; yet the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) had told the House that the appropriations for the naval service had run up within a few years from $3,000,000 to $11,000,000! And this under this beautiful Jeffersonian Administration, which went by the rule of contrary, looking one way and rowing the other.

He always thought Mr. Jefferson was the friend of peace. What was General Cass? For war, war, war! First with England; he was for "fifty-four forty or fight;" then he was for Mexico; for "swallowing" (to use his own language) the whole of Mexico; next for Yucatan; and then he might be for Canada. Now, here was the practice of the gentlemen over the way, and of their leader, who talked so loudly about Mr. Jefferson's principles!—War was a barbarism in this enlightened age and country, it was an absurdity, a crime, and it was so considered by Gen. Taylor.

But a little more of the history of Gen. Cass. He had been on all sides of all questions. There was not a question of public policy of the country upon which Gen. Cass had not occupied a position on both sides. Once a Federalist, now a "Democrat;" when the question of the annexation of Texas first came up he was decidedly opposed to it; when it was said the British were going to take Texas, "let them have it," said he, "we do not want it." But a little before the nomination, on the 10th of May, 1844, he wrote a letter to Mr. Hannegan, in which he was for immediate annexation and for slavery too. He was against annexation and for annexation; against the proviso and for the proviso; against protection and for protection; against internal improvements and for internal improvements. With reference to the Wilmot proviso Gen. Cass was decidedly for it at first; he was a great proviso man; and then at the next session of Congress, when he found it would not do for a certain section, he turned against the proviso, and in his letter to Mr. Nicholson said "a change has been going on in my mind," and when the slaveholders demanded to be allowed to carry their slaves to new territory, he says it will greatly improve the comfort and condition of the slaves if they were scattered over more territory, and he was now a great slavery man; and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Featherston) had just said he was *pledged* to veto the Wilmot proviso. He was once for a protective tariff, but now opposed to all protection. The time was when Gen. Cass voted for internal improvements; but he wrote an answer to a letter of invitation to attend the Chicago Convention in his neighborhood—a letter of four lines, stating that he *could not attend;* as at Cleveland the other day, when asked for his opinions on internal improvements and the proviso, he said there was such a crowd he was afraid he could not be heard, and therefore he spoke on other subjects. Now, the Baltimore Convention declared that internal improvements were unconstitutional, and General Cass said, Amen; he was agreed to every word in that platform. He was a man who had been on all sides of all questions; a man of no principle, no consistency, but a time-serving, vacillating, weather-cock candidate, and *that* had secured his nomination for the Presidency. But he (Mr. S.) thought his party now felt very much as Father Ritchie did—very much like giving it up. Had the Whig candidate ever vacillated, ever changed his position, his principles? No. They were laid down in the Allison letter, and were fixed as the everlasting hills, having their foundation in justice and truth—based on the constitution of the country, and upon popular rights—the emanations of a sound head and a pure heart, it was impossible that they could be wrong, or could change.

Gen. Cass was once a great lover of the volunteers. He was a volunteer himself, and was sometimes called the "old volunteer." But now—it was on the records of Congress, and there was no escape from it—he put it to gentlemen on the other side of the House that at this session of Congress, on December 29th, in the Senate of the United States, Gen. Cass introduced a bill *reducing the pay of the volunteers for commutation for their clothing one-third.*

He would show gentlemen the bill; here it was, as it appeared on the records of the Senate:

> "*In the Senate of the United States, December 29, 1847.*
>
> "Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.
>
> "A Bill to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.
>
> "*Be it enacted, &c.* That in lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army."

The bill provided "that *in lieu of the* money" "clothing in kind" be furnished to the volunteers at the same rates according to grade as was provided for the regular army. Now, here was a letter which he had received from the Adjutant General, stating what the allowance to the regulars was:

> "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
> "Washington, June 16, 1848. }
>
> "SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst. I respectfully inform you that the average allowance of clothing per month to soldiers of the regular army is about $2 35. I enclose herewith a copy of "General Order No. 10," current series, in which you will find specified the articles of clothing, and their value for each year of the term of enlistment. Respectfully,
> "R. JONES, Adj. Gen.
>
> "To the Hon. A. STEWART,
> "House of Representatives, Washington."

This $2 35 was to all grades, dragoons, artillery-men, &c.; but, by examination of the "general orders" referred to by the Adjutant General, he found that the whole amount of clothing for *Infantry* for five years was $114 55½, which by computation, it would be seen, gave $1 91 per month to the infantry, and no more.—Thus it appeared that this bill of General Cass reduced the allowance to infantry volunteers for clothing from $3 50, allowed by the act of 1846, to $1 91, the amount allowed to the infantry of the regular army. The "Union," it was true, and Mr. Cameron, said the volunteers could have their option; but the language of the bill was express; nobody could mistake it; it was that this "clothing in kind" should be furnished "*in lieu* of the money which under existing laws is allowed." Now, could you find any *option* there? The bill provided that clothing, which cost $1 91 per month, should be furnished *in lieu* of the $3 50 allowed under previous laws.

[Mr. McClelland interposed, and was understood to speak of the construction put upon the law by the Adjutant General; but what he said was not caught by the Reporter.]

Mr. Stewart declined to yield, and said he cared not what *construction* the Adjutant General had been induced to give to the law by Gen. Cass or any body else; there was the law as it was reported by Gen. Cass, and as it passed. He knew it was said that Gen. Cass had seen the Adjutant General and got him or the President to nullify by construction, or veto it *ex post facto;* he might have found it would not do to strip the volunteers of their clothing: hanging and burning in effigy might have been unpleasant; and the Adjutant General might have been induced to construe this law of General Cass directly contrary to its provisions; still there was *the law* as introduced by Gen. Cass and passed, which expressly provided for this change, and that the $1 91, "clothing in kind" should be furnished "*in lieu*" of the amount previously allowed, which was $3 50. If it was intended to give them their election, as is now pretended, why did not Gen. Cass say so in his bill; why not say that the volunteers should be allowed to draw $1 91, the amount of clothing allowed to regulars, which should be deducted out of the $3 50 to which they were entitled, and not as the law declares "*in lieu*" of the $3 50. The $1 91 was not to be in part, but in *full*. The law was too plain. Ingenuity could not mystify it. It was not only outrageously unjust, but it was clearly unconstitutional and void.—What right had Gen. Cass to report and pass a law "impairing the obligation of contracts." The Government had contracted to pay the volunteers $8 per month and $3 50 for clothing; the volunteers had agreed to take it, and had gone to Mexico. What right, then, had Gen. Cass to reduce their pay one-third? If he could constitutionally take away one third he could take away the whole. No; the law was unjust, it was unconstitutional and void, and, when opposed and spurned, and its author hung in effigy, it was abandoned and given up. But we are asked how this bill came to pass both houses without opposition? He answered, because no one knew the amount received by the regulars; this was fixed by an army order; and it being stated that it was a bill "for the benefit of the volunteers," it passed at once without inquiry or opposition. What would the volunteers, the people, say to the man who would take $30 per day whilst enjoying all the luxuries of civilized life, and would rob the honest and brave volunteer of one-third of his pittance of $3 50 per month for clothing? Not enough to purchase a hat or pair of boots. Would Old Zack have done this? No, sir; he would have given his hat and shoes both to an old soldier rather than take a single cent from him justly or unjustly.

And there was another thing to which he wished to call the especial attention of gentlemen. Gen. Cass was said to be a friend to economy. He was a very great economist. He takes especial care of the people's money—especially when he gets it in his own pocket. [Laughter.] He had some proofs on this subject to which he would refer the committee, and he called upon gentlemen to examine the official documents which he should produce: General Cass, it was known, was once Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, appointed under a special law, with a fixed salary of $2,000 per annum. He was appointed Governor and was ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs just as the President of the United States is President and ex-officio Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and he would ask gentlemen had the one any more right to extra pay than the other? But Governor Cass not only drew his salary while he held that office, between seventeen and eighteen years, but he charged extra compensation while drawing his salary of $2,000 per annum amounting to the enormous sum of $60,412 over and above his salary. He would read to the committee some of the items to show what the character of these charges were, which he had derived from official and authentic sources, and which could not and be presumed would not be controverted on this floor:

Extra charges by Governor Cass as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, over and above his regular salary, as per document No. 224, 1839, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 2.

From October 9, 1813, to May 29, 1822, (9 years,) ten rations per day, (20 cents each)	$6,610
From October 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, $1,500 per annum, extra salary,	26,715
	$33,325

said to be allowed by Mr. Calhoun six years after he was out of office

Document No. 112, same session, page 15, partly embraced in subsequent accounts,	4,750
55 days per diem, at $8 per diem, travelling expenses, 40 cents per mile, in concluding treaties at Greenville, 1814, St. Mary's, (1818,) Saginaw and Saut de Marie, and making arrangements with the Wyandots, &c, from 1817 to 1820, as per document No. 6, 3d session, 27th Congress, pages 11 and 12, (being extra compensation,) 50 *days preparing before and after treaty,*	2,476
Per diem, 52 days mileage, &c. ($8 per day and 40 cts. per mile) at the treaty of Chicago, in 1821,	696
For attendance at Washington in 1821-'22 (208 days) to settle his own accounts, and mileage, (10 rations per day,) and $1,032 travelling expenses,	1,448
Extra services as commissioner to treat with the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, and at Prairie du Chien, in 1825, 29 days, daily pay and mileage, $356, taking treaty to Washington $2,092,	2,448
Similar services in Indiana in 1826, 46 days,	552
Similar services in Fond du Lac in 1826, 65 days,	1,360
Similar services at Butte des Morte in 1827, 60 days,	960
Similar services at Green Bay in 1828, 66 days,	1,112
Similar services at St. Joseph's in 1827, 10 days,	240
Services and expenses in Washington city in 1828 preparing a code for the regulation of Indian affairs, and mileage, 111 days,	1,520
Services for superintending Indian agencies at Piqua, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, for the years 1822-'3-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8, at $1,500 per annum,	10,500
Similar services, same agencies, 1829-'30, and part of 1831, at $1,500 per annum,	3,875
Total extra charges,	$60,412

It would appear from this statement, made from documents specially referred to, (and which, if wrong, can be corrected by Gen. Cass's friends,) that he charged and received pay four times for the same time:

1st. His regular salary as governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Michigan, $2,000 per annum for about 18 years,	36,000
2d. Fifteen hundred per annum extra salary from 1813 to 1831, nearly 18 years, *paid in* 1831,	26,715
Rations—ten rations per day at 20 cents each for between nine and ten years,	6,610
3d. Fifteen hundred dollars per annum extra salary from 1821 to 1831, about ten years, *being part of the above 18 years,*	14,375
4th. Specific charges for 772 days of the above time, at $8 per day and 40 cts. mileage, in attending at Indian treaties, at Washington to settle his own accounts, and for extra pay as above, preparing an Indian code, &c., being upwards of $16 per day for the time specified above,	12,712
Total,	$96,412

This last charge, with his three salaries, one fixed at $2,000, and two extra salaries of $1,500 each, would make his pay for this period amount to $11,355 per annum—more than $31 per day, Sundays and all, exclusive of his rations, taken from the pockets of the tax paying people of the United States by Gen. Cass for his services as governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of Michigan at a fixed salary of $2,000 per annum. If such were his extras as a territorial governor, what will they be as President? At the same rate they will amount to upwards of $60,000 per annum, which he would have just as good a right to claim as ex officio commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. Where is the difference?

In connexion with this, there was the fact that some of these accounts were made out and certified when he was himself Secretary of War; but, not liking to pass his own accounts he left them for his successor, with the endorsement that they were authorized and correct. And yet Gen. Cass was a great economist! He subscribed to the Baltimore maxim that "the people's money must be carefully guarded for the people's benefit." But he (Mr. S.) thought the General had in this case rather exceeded the bounds of moderation, whatever the opinion of others might be. Besides the above, received as Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he was about five years Secretary of War at $6,000 per annum, being a total of $30,000. He was subsequently some six years minister to St. Cloud at $9,000 per annum, being $54,000 with an outfit of $9,000 and an infit of $4,500, making a total of some $97,500. The amount of extra charges during his travels in Europe and to the Holy Land he had not yet ascertained; he presumed they were considerable. Add to these sums his per diem and mileage as Senator from Michigan, his pay as an officer during the late war with Great Britain, and it would present an aggregate of between two and three hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. Enough he thought to satisfy a reasonable man; but it seemed not, he wants one hundred thousand more. Of the private conduct and character of Gen. Cass he would say nothing, but his official conduct was a fair and legitimate subject of discussion, and he would not shrink from the discharge of his duty, be the consequences what they may. It was to the extra charges he wished to call the especial attention of his friends, and he would be glad if they could furnish some satisfactory explanation of these *extra*ordinary charges, which he feared they could not and would not give.

He hoped the friends of Gen. Cass would examine these matters and be able to give some explanation of them. The people of this country would expect it to be cleared up some how or other, though he believed it would be found that there were no vouchers to sustain these extra charges—not the oath of a single witness to establish their justice, but they were left to depend mainly if not altogether on the statements by Gen. Cass himself, on his own *ipse dixit.*

Nothing is profitable which is dishonest.

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER,

On the Mission to Rome,

In the Senate of the U. States, March 1848.

The President of the United States, in his message of the 7th of December, 1847, recommended to Congress the establishment of *a mission to Rome*, in the following words:

> "The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expense of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient."

In pursuance of this recommendation, the House of Representatives introduced into a bill, "to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1848," an appropriation to defray the expense of a Charge d'Affaires at Rome. This bill being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Benton moved to strike out that appropriation, and to insert, instead, an appropriation for a "Minister Plenipotentiary."

THURSDAY, March 6, 1848.

The question being upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Benton—

Mr. BADGER said: I have myself been unable to see any necessity for establishing either a chargeship or a full mission to the Papal States. The President, in his message, recommends the establishment of such a mission for two reasons: first, on account of what he calls "interesting political events in progress in Rome;" and, secondly, because attention to the commerce of the country requires it. Now, with regard to the latter view, for more than seventy years, if we have any commerce with the Papal States, we have found it adequately protected without having been under the necessity of establishing such a mission. Sir, the commerce of the United States with the Papal States must be very small indeed. In fact it is so small that it has never been the subject of distinct statement, so far as I am aware, in any accounts that we have had from any of the departments of the Government in regard to our intercourse with foreign nations; and the exports of the United States to the whole of Italy, including the Papal States, scarcely amount to one million of dollars a year.—We have in the Papal States three consuls. The probability is, that the whole amount of the commercial intercourse of the United States with these States does not reach one hundred thousand dollars a year; and it seems to me, that so far as the commercial interests of the U. States are concerned, it would be paying the largest insurance that has been known in commercial dealings, if we incur the expense either of a full mission or a chargeship, for the purpose of affording some incidental benefit or protection to a commerce not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars a year, already under the charge of three American consuls. It seems to me obvious that this consideration has very little weight.

But what is the other reason assigned by the President? The interesting political events which have taken place in the Papal States under the direction of the present Pope. In what possible mode, I ask, do these political events make it necessary that we should send a minister to Rome? How are we connected with these events? What influence is it expected that our minister can exercise over these events, or the parties connected with them; or in what way will this mission, politically considered, be of service to this country or to the Papal States? What is the character of these political events which are now in progress at Rome? Nothing has taken place, which in the least embraces any alteration in the form of government that has always obtained in those States. The present Pope is the same absolute master of his people that all his predecessors in time past have been. He has surrendered none of the absolute powers which adorn and strengthen the tiara which he wears. He has erected no barriers against the abuse of those powers, either by himself or by his successors. He stands now an autocrat, possessed of, and exercising, a supreme authority over all his subjects, who are absolutely dependent on him for every privilege they enjoy—for every right which they exercise—for every relaxation which has been extended to them from the rigid severity of former days. He is nothing in the world, in comparison with his predecessors, but a good and kind master of his subjects, who are emphatically his vassals. He has made no political reform; he has made no surrender of any of the principles of arbitrary power; he has not evinced any disposition to abridge the limits of his authority in the slightest degree. The uncontrollable authority of that sceptre which he wields is the same unquestionable and unquestioned dominion which has been exercised by his predecessors. Now, sir, what on earth can induce us at this time to establish this mission to the Papal States? Do we expect to sustain his Holiness in pursuing the course which he has adopted? Do we intend to extend to him our countenance and support? Why, in that point of view, I think it may be seriously questioned whether we do not greatly over-estimate the position which we occupy, and whether his Holiness will consider himself at all obliged by our countenance and support.

In what way, then, is this mission to benefit this country? There is no commerce to be protected; none, at least, that has not always been amply protected by the consuls of the United States in the Papal dominions. There is nothing in the present political condition of Rome which makes such a mission of the slightest importance to us or to her, considered in regard to those political relations which may subsist between us and her as two independent States. Well, that being so, is not the United States now commencing, in the establishment of this mission, a system, to which we have been heretofore entire strangers? Is not this mission, in the view of it which I have presented, merely *a religious mission* on the part of the United States to the first Bishop of Europe?—Certainly it is, sir. Although his Holiness is not only the first Bishop—the universal head of the Roman Catholic Church—but annexes to that the character of a secular prince, it must always be recollected that the Papal States are but the *appanage* attached to his episcopal see, for the purpose of giving support and dignity to his religious character and office. It is as a *spiritual ruler* that he exercises his influence over his dominions. As a secular prince, simply and merely, he would be nobody. It is "*his Holiness*" that governs. It is the "*universal Bishop*" that rules in the Papal States. His counsellors are the principal bishops, priests, and deacons of christendom. His ministers are priests. His ambassadors are priests.—The whole machinery, control, and direction of his government, stamp it as being, in every respect, a spiritual dominion. (See Note 1—Appendix.) Now I admit that that consideration would furnish no reason why the proposed mission should not be established, if there were any great interests of the people of this country to be protected, or any great object connected with their welfare to be achieved by it. But, so far as I am aware, there are no such considerations of policy to be urged in this case. This is simply the sending forth of a mission from the United States to the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the world.

To such a mission, sir, I, for one, am opposed. I wish for our Roman Catholic citizens of this country, precisely what we all enjoy, the absolute and unqualified possession of all our religious rights. They may make themselves dependent upon, or believe themselves to be dependent upon, and to be bound in spiritual submission to, any head of their church they please, here or elsewhere; but rely upon it, the establishment of this mission will be considered by the great Protestant interests of this country, as one undertaken for the purpose of giving a new character to that particular church, of which the sovereign Pontiff is the head. It will be regarded as placing him, and his church in this country, upon a far different footing from that which is occupied by other religious denominations; and it will be felt throughout the extent of this land, that the Government of the United States has instituted, in reference to this particular church, a proceeding entirely dissonant from its past policy, and that it has departed, in no small degree, from the principles of universal toleration, and that non-intervention in religious matters, which the Constitution has prescribed. When we look, sir, at the small amount of the commerce of the United States with the Papal States; when we consider the absence of every thing like an effort on the part of his Holiness the Pope to introduce the principles of free government in the Papal States, the idea will force itself on the minds of all, that were it not for the thousands of foreign Roman Catholic voters in the United States, the efforts of his Holiness to ameliorate the condition of his subjects would have met with less sympathy, and the commerce of the United States with the Papal States would have attracted less solicitude, from the occupant of the White House.

I cannot vote, sir, either for the full mission or the chargeship. I regard the establishment of either as involving a needless expenditure of money; and if not fraught with mischief, to be at best altogether useless.

On the 20th of March, 1848, the same subject being under consideration in the Senate—

Mr. BADGER said: The observations of the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) make it necessary that I should occupy the attention of the Senate for a few moments. I do not propose to follow him in the wide field into which he has entered, nor to question any of his gigantic conceptions with regard to recent events in France, but to come back simply to the consideration of the question before the Senate. The Senator from Ohio stated that some one had objected to the establishment of this mission to Rome because the sovereign of that country was a member of a particular church; and, as in answer to a question put by my colleague, whether the reference was to any remarks made by him, the Senator from Ohio answered in the negative, it occurred to me as possible that the honorable Senator might have referred to something which fell from me the other day.

Mr. Allen. I may state that I had direct and exclusive reference to the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina and his argument, which was, that the Protestant people of the U. States would mark this transaction.

Mr. Badger. I understand, then, the Senator has just now attributed to me the remark, that I had objected to the establishment of this mission because the head of that government is the *member* of a particular church. It is very certain that I *said* no such thing as the Senator just now attributes to me; and I think it is equally certain that no such thing can be deduced from what I did say. I never objected to the establishment of this mission because the sovereign of Rome is a *member* of a particular church. Such an expression never fell from me, and I am certain that I never conceived such an idea. Without professing to have any superior information on the subject, I was certainly aware that the sovereigns of all the countries of Europe with whom we have diplomatic relations are members of particular churches, or religious communities. However, I will endeavor to restate my objection, and make it so clear that the ground which I take cannot possibly be confounded by anybody with the error of objecting to a mission to a foreign government because its head is the member of a church.

This mission must be recommended to us by some considerations either of interest to ourselves or the general welfare of society. It is recommended by the President on the ground of "interesting political events," in progress in Italy, under the direction of the present Pope; and, secondly, on the ground of exercising a due oversight over our commercial interests in that part of the world. Now, with regard to the latter, it seems to be conceded, as I understand, by every gentleman in the Senate who has taken part in this discussion, that we have no commercial interests with the Papal States that require this mission; that as these interests are small and inconsiderable, and have been sufficiently provided for by the three American consuls in the Papal States, so they may safely be left to the same superintendence in future. The honorable Senator from Ohio looks down with scorn at the idea of troubling ourselves with any such sublunary matters as commercial interests; and, soaring entirely above any of those earthly regions which we occupy, has gone on a transcendental excursion in pursuit of reasons why we should institute this mission to Rome. Now, the President of the United States, in his message, has made the commercial interests of the country one of the grounds on which he thinks this mission ought to be established. Being myself rather a plain man, and not at all given to transcendental views of any kind, I cannot forbear thinking that an American Senate may be properly engaged in considering whether the commercial interests of this country require the institution of this mission. The general impression seems to be, that they do not require it. On what other ground is it asked that now, at this particular time, this mission shall be established, and either a minister or charge sent to the Papal States? "The political events in Rome," which the honorable Senator from Ohio has spoken of as if there had been some real change in the political condition of the people of Rome—as if Pope Pius the IXth had adopted some measures by which absolute power should be mitigated, and some degree of popular rights established? The Senator speaks of the Pope as if he were engaged in an effort to establish civil and religious liberty. (See Note 2, Appendix.) He speaks of the sympathy which every American heart should feel for all such movements, in every part of the world. Well, then, when such a movement does take place, I hope I shall have a reasonable and just degree of sympathy for it; but I must have some little evidence of its existence before that sympathy can be awakened. Now, I ask the honorable Senator from Ohio, who is no doubt familiar with all these events in Rome, what step the Pope has taken towards the establishment either of religious or civil freedom? Has he granted to the people of his States a legislative chamber? Has he given them any participation in the privileges of government? Has he permitted freedom of speech and of the press? Has he abolished the censorship? Has he granted universal religious toleration? Has he abridged any portion of the power which he received from his predecessors? Has he interposed a single barrier in any form to the exercise of that absolute control over his subjects which he has received from his predecessors, and which he means to hand down to those who are to succeed him? Not at all. He has made some municipal reforms. He has shown himself to be a kind and good master to his subjects; but not only has he done nothing by which their condition, as the subjects of an absolute sovereign, may be mitigated, but he has expressly disavowed the intention of making any such change. But, says the Senator from Ohio, we are to send out this mission for the purpose of tendering our congratulations to the *people* of the Papal States upon the advancement that they have made in the establishment of their liberties under the patronage of their sovereign Pontiff. Do they assemble in conventions? Do they meet in legislative bodies? Have they any representation whatever by which they are recognised as a power in the State, and to which these congratulations can be tendered? Not at all. They are kindly, beneficently governed, and, as far as their personal welfare is concerned, they are wisely governed, by the sovereign Pontiff. But it seems to me the Senator forgets the nature of that sovereignty. It is as the *first Bishop of the Church* that the Pope possesses any temporal power. The government is, as has been very well expressed by Malte Brun:

> "An elective monarchy, having for its domain the earth, on which it only occupies a point; and for its empire the Heavens, from which it looks at kings as its inferiors."

When the Pope dies, how is his successor appointed? The succession is not by hereditary descent; there is no election by the people; the choice is made by the sacred college of Cardinals.

Mr. Webster, (in his seat.) From one of their own number.

Mr. Badger. Yes; and that college consists, I believe, of seventy members—bishops, priests, deacons. They meet and select one of their body as the successor of the late Pontiff, and he derives all his power from that body. They choose the Pope. He is elected by a body of priests, and succeeds to an absolute power over the people of the Papal States. It is, therefore, an absolute, unbroken, and unmitigated despotism. In using that term I mean no reproach to the present Pontiff, who is, as I sincerely believe, greatly in advance of a large portion of the distinguished personages who have occupied the Papal chair. But the government is of necessity a despotism, although it by no means follows, that the individual who exercises the power must be in his heart a despot.—Yet, the present Pope has made no approximation to freedom in the American sense of the term. What do we understand by freedom? Not merely the protection extended by a kind and beneficent ruler. It is to be subjected to the government of a known law. It is to have guarantees that our rights shall not be invaded; and amongst these guarantees is the exercise of the elective franchise by the body of the people. It is to enjoy such a share in legislation, that it shall be null and void without the assent of the people. Now it is impossible, in my view of it, that the Pope can establish such a system of free government in his dominions. We all know that it is one of the claims put forth by the sovereign Pontiff, that he was constituted "prince over all nations and kingdoms"—"he plucks up, pulls down, destroys, plants, and builds," at his sovereign pleasure—exercising, in short, all those powers claimed by Pope Pius the Fifth, in his famous bull of excommunication against Queen Elizabeth. We know that the church of which the Pope is the head never changes. Other things may change, but the Catholic Church changes not. What was once claimed by her, is ever claimed by her. It is true in the progress of civilization in modern times, the power to exercise the claimed authority over the nations and kingdoms of the earth has fallen into disuse, because it can be no longer carried into execution, and because, perhaps, there is no disposition to carry it out. But this power is still claimed. It is impossible, then, according to this view of the Papal authority and government, that the Pope could divide the authority with the people of his States which has been annexed to his spiritual kingdom in order to give it external dignity and respectability.

It seems to me that, when this matter comes to be carefully considered, it must be regarded as simply a mission from this country to the first Bishop of the world, because it is only as an ecclesiastic that the sovereign Pontiff exercises temporal authority. The point of my objection is, that this is a mission—not as the Senator from Ohio supposes to a member of a particular church—but that it is sending a mission to a *spiritual* sovereign, who is the *head* of the Catholic church. And I said, and now repeat, that the Protestant communities of this country will regard that step as a great departure from the principles which have regulated our diplomatic intercourse with other nations. I do not object to the mission because the person to whom it is to be sent is a *member* of a particular church, or because he *happens* to be the head of the *Catholic* church. I object to it because he is a SPIRITUAL POTENTATE, and there are no interests of the United States in his dominions which require the presence of a diplomatic agent of this country. It is on this ground that I object to the establishment of this mission, and on that ground I would object to a diplomatic mission to the bishop of any church.

I agree in what was said by my friend from Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan,) that if it be our object to testify our respect for free institutions and republican government in the old world, by the establishment of a mission, we had much better send a minister to the Swiss Confederation. But I think my friend might have gone still farther. There is one republic, to which the sending of a mission could not be interpreted as evincing any thing else than a sincere desire to pay homage and respect to a republican government. There is the little republic of San Marino, with its thirty square miles of territory, and seven thousand inhabitants, which has existed as a republic for fourteen centuries. It is the oldest sister we have in the world. She was a republic for ten centuries before this continent was discovered; and if we are disposed to go out of our way, and send missions merely for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the republican institutions of mankind, here is a case for its unexceptionable exercise. Such a mission could not be regarded in any other light than as manifesting before the world our reverence for this small but ancient republic.

But I understood the other day—if I correctly followed the remarks of the honorable Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, that he was disposed to establish this mission in consequence of the grand associations connected with Rome. I trust that I can appreciate the classic feelings of the honorable Senator; I trust I am not altogether indifferent to such considerations; but I cannot see how they would justify us in sending a mission for the purpose of testifying our respect to the departed greatness of ancient Rome. I would suggest that the money necessary for the establishment of such a mission had much better be appropriated to sending to Rome and defraying the expenses of some of our young men of genius, (as usual without means,) who might be employed in studying the works of ancient art, and return to their own country accomplished painters and sculptors, able to adorn their native land with works which might exercise the most important influences in educating and improving the public taste. But I also understood that Senator to suggest, that he would be in favor of making this ultimately a mission for the whole of the Italian States. When that proposition comes before us, it may be worthy of consideration. At present, however, I do not think that any necessity exists for the establishment of *this* mission. Other gentlemen think differently, and will of course govern themselves by their own judgment.

On the of March, 1848, the same subject was again under consideration—

Mr. Badger said: It is not my intention to enter into this discussion, for I have already stated the grounds upon which I am opposed to this mission in any form, but simply to make one or two remarks which have been suggested to me by what has been said by the honorable Senators from New York and Michigan, (Mr. Dix and Mr. Cass.) The Senator from Michigan seems to suppose that I have said that the present Pope has done nothing for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects. I am very certain, sir, that I never intended to say any thing of the kind, and I do not think I did say it. I have said this, and I repeat it, that while the Pope is a good man, and a wise prince, and I believe has done several things for the present benefit and relief of the people of Rome, he has done nothing towards establishing a free government, and has done nothing to relax that absolute authority which he has received from his predecessors.

Mr. Foote.—Will the Senator allow me to ask him—

Mr. Badger.—I hope I shall not be interrupted.

Mr. Foote.—Have I not a right to explain?

Presiding Officer.—The Senator from North Carolina does not yield the floor.

Mr. Badger.—I am speaking now of the views which I have heretofore submitted to the Senate, or which I intended to submit for the purpose of correcting what has fallen from the honorable Senator from Michigan this morning. The position I have taken is, that the Pope has done nothing to secure to his subjects any share in the administration of the government; that he has established no barrier against the use, either by himself or by his successors, of the absolute power which he possesses. No doubt, as a wise prince, he has done many things for which he is entitled to high credit. He is disposed to patronise the present schemes and projects for opening communications by railroads, and the other improvements of the day. He has established a national guard, and put arms into the hands of his subjects. He has endeavored to attract the affection of his subjects, and to engage their personal regard, by showing himself solicitous to promote their interests. He has, as a wise prince, taken measures to prevent the interference of Austrian influence, which has always been deleterious to the minor States of Italy, as we all know. All this he has done, and for this he deserves credit; but what I maintain is, that the Pope has yet done nothing to establish a free government in the Papal dominions, and nothing has yet been pointed out, by any gentleman who has spoken upon this subject, as done by him, which shows him to belong to that class of reformers. The honorable Senator from Michigan, after reading an extract from some letter in his speech, I did not exactly understand which, of Lord Palmerston——

Mr. Cass.—It was a letter.

Mr. Badger.——a letter of Lord Palmerston, in which his lordship remarks upon the desire of the Pope to make some reforms in the governments of his States, remarked that his lordship had done more justice to the Roman Pontiff than he had received at my hands. Why I have had no means of determining what his *desires* or *purposes* were. I can only ascertain what he wishes to accomplish by what he does. Well, now, I ask what has he done? Why, it is said he has called a consistory, and that the distinguished ecclesiastics who belonged to it were in consultation upon the propriety of making certain organic changes, and that it is understood that their impressions or opinions were favorable to the establishment of a constitution, but what kind of constitution is yet unknown. It is remarked that the Pope intends to establish some sort of a constitution. Well, this may be so. He may design to do so, and he may accomplish it. When he does accomplish it, he will entitle himself to still higher praise than he has earned by any thing that is past.

The honorable Senator from Michigan will also recollect, that in the address which the Pope himself made to some public assembly, he stated that it was his design to transmit entire to his successors the same authority which he had received from those who went before him. Whether his Holiness has changed his mind on that subject I know not, but here is a public authentic declaration of his intention to retain his power undiminished. In opposition to that, we have a rumor that in a consistory a project for some kind of a constitution has received favorable consideration. We have been also told by the Senator from Michigan, and by the Senator from New York, that all the Protestant powers of Europe have sent representatives to the Papal court, and that we send representatives to Turkey and China. Now, the Emperor of China claims to be the Vicegerent on earth.

Mr. Dix, (in his seat.)—The sole Vicegerent.

Mr. Badger.—That claim stands exactly on the same footing as that of the Pope. But certainly I never objected to sending a mission to his Holiness if the interests of the country required it—if we had commerce to be protected there, or any object connected with the welfare or advancement of the country to be accomplished. That is my view. Show me that the mission can be sustained on such grounds, and every objection which I have urged falls to the ground. But it must be conceded, certainly it has been generally conceded, if I apprehend correctly the remarks of gentlemen who have taken part in the debate, that we have no commercial interests in the Papal States that require the protection of such a mission. My friend from New York says that he would gladly see our commerce in Italy and the Mediterranean extended. So should I; but are we likely to obtain the fulfilment of our wishes by this mission to Rome? Assuredly my friend has not given ship-masters a very inviting description of the facilities which the Tiber, either now or as it was in the days of ancient Rome, presents for the profitable prosecution of commerce. A river which is described as a whirlpool, and in which the tide is so swift that it pours itself, filled with yellow sand, into the ocean, seems to hold out a very uninviting prospect to the eyes of a ship-master, looking out for some profitable commercial opening.—However, it must be conceded, at all events, that at present there is no commerce to be protected; and if it is with a prospective view that the mission is to be established, I think that we should give the subject a little more consideration before we adopt such a measure.

The Senator from Michigan does not agree that this can be considered as a mission to the Pope in his ecclesiastical character. It is contended by the Senator that he is a temporal as well as a spiritual prince, and that it is in the former capacity alone we would establish with him this diplomatic relation. Well, now, it is clear, and I think the honorable Senator himself has proved it in his observations, that the temporal authority of the Pope is a mere incident to his ecclesiastical dominion; and the historical account given to us by the honorable Senator from New York, as to the mode in which the Papal dominion is formed, is a striking proof of the correctness of that view of his character.

At first the Pope, though the first Bishop of Italy, was without any temporal authority. A small Duchy was given to him, to which subsequent additions were made, either by negotiation or conquest, or the pious donations of members of the Church, for the purpose of giving dignity and respectability to the Church's head. Indeed, the Senator from Michigan tells us, that notwithstanding the new regulation introduced for the purpose of getting over all the difficulties in European countries about precedence, by which the minister holding the oldest commission of his grade takes rank, yet in every court in Europe, by common consent, the Pope's ambassador takes precedence of the minister of the oldest and most powerful State; and this appears to me to furnish additional evidence of the correctness of my view. For, is it because he is the representative of a temporal prince, who has under his authority two and a half millions of people, that the Pope's ambassador takes precedence of the ministers of Austria, of Russia, of Prussia, of France, and even of Great Britain, who, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, I suppose indeed from the time of Edward the VIth, has had no formal diplomatic connection with Rome? What is this deference but a token of respect to the great spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church, who looks through the whole wide extent of this earth and finds subjects amongst the people of every nation, and tongue, and kindred? Why, I see this morning in the New York Herald a proclamation of the Pope addressed to Roman Catholics everywhere, in view of the reforms which he is making, and the probable hostility which he may provoke in some of the neighboring powers. In that proclamation his Holiness says:

> "But we, principally, we, the head and sovereign Pontiff of the most Holy Catholic religion, should we not have in our defence, if we were unjustly attacked, innumerable persons who would defend the centre of Catholic union in the house of their father? It is, indeed, a great blessing among the many which Heaven hath imparted to Italy, that scarce 3,000,000 of our subjects have 200,000,000 of brothers of every nation and of every tongue."

Here the Pope issues his proclamation, not to his own immediate subjects in the Papal States, but to the whole Roman Catholic population of the world, calling upon them, in case of any interference with his projected reforms, to render him assistance and enable him successfully to accomplish his desires. His, then, is unquestionably a spiritual sovereignty—a spiritual jurisdiction; and it was upon that ground that I thought, and still think, that the Protestant population of the United States would not only feel deeply aggrieved by the establishment of this mission, but I believe they would have a right to look upon it as giving undue advantage to another section of the Christian church.

APPENDIX.

NOTE 1.—In order to show with what functions the Pope's ambassadors have been charged, and to what purposes they have been directed to use their influence, attention is called to the following translation of part of a *breve* from the Pope to his Nuncio in Flanders, towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

> "Because we do not doubt wholly to secure for this object thy fraternal care and diligence, inasmuch as thou art in the neighborhood, and very vigilant of passing events, we command thee, so soon as thou shalt hear that that wretched woman, (Queen Elizabeth,) have departed this life, that thou write to the Catholics of England in our name, and in the name of the Holy See, that they maintain, with great care, fraternal concord and union in the bond of love, and that they suffer not themselves to be separated, or in anywise to be divided, by the cunning and wiles of men who seek their own, and not the things of Jesus Christ, from the mutual union which is especially necessary for the present time; that they countenance no one who shall assume to move in a matter of so grave moment, nor proffer their efforts nor suffrages for any person unless before all things, and above all things, he is cautious to secure the preservation, stability, and liberty of the Catholic faith in that Kingdom; and unless *one is to become King who will sacredly pledge himself, and firmly stipulate, that he will inviolably observe his promise, that he will live in the bosom of the Catholic Church, and with other Catholic Kings, and maintain a true obedience to us and our successors.* The magnitude of this great work, zeal for the true faith, the protracted calamities of that noble Kingdom, surely ought to admonish those Catholics that they should adhere (as is just) to the cause of the ancient faith; and that they should exhibit in this matter, on which everything depends, that circumspection and caution which we reasonably promise ourselves from their virtue, prudence, piety, and constancy. Take heed, therefore, with thy accustomed diligence to our command; watch on every side the opportunity of time and event; omit nothing of inquiry, effort, and labor, *so that whatever thou mayest discern to be in our heart, beyond what can be spoken, shall, by the aid of God, issue prosperously and happily to his glory.*" Dodd's Church History, (Roman Catholic,) Vol. 3, p. 13, and Appendix n, p. 92.

Attention is also directed to the following translation from certain instructions to enforce the execution of three Papal *breves* respecting the affairs of England:

> "He will also take care to understand by what means, and *through what men*, we shall chiefly operate in England, after the death of the Queen; and in the mean time it will be prudent to endeavor that access be had to those men, who will afterwards be so necessary, in some such way that when they shall be needed the Catholics may find them the more prepared and favorably disposed."
>
> "Great stress is to be laid upon this point, that while the death of the Queen is expected, he shall devote himself diligently as heretofore in the propagation of the Catholic faith, (upon the spread of which all hope of better times depends,) especially among the nobles, and the more powerful, through whom faith and piety, *and this very thing which we are laboring to effect, the election of a future Catholic King*, may chiefly be promoted. As nothing can be conceived more necessary for this object, than the union of minds and the conspiracy (conspiratio) of all Catholics, especially of the Priests, who ought to be the leaders of the others, your reverence will studiously provide that this union and concord, indispensably necessary in these times and circumstances, shall, by every possible method, be preserved and cherished." Dodd, Vol. 3, Appendix No. 14, p. 70.

Whether the Pope's Nuncio here will be charged by his Holiness with the same functions, in regard to our political affairs, must be determined by the event, since we have no means to ascertain beforehand. Certainly there is no lack of diligence in Romanists abroad to propagate their religion here, as may be seen from the following, taken from one of our newspapers during the present year:

> "*Aid to the Roman Catholic Church in America.*—The Association (in Europe) for the Propagation of the Faith have granted to the Missions in America this year: $5,000 to the Bishop of Dubuque; $6,000 to the Bishop of Detroit; $4,000 to Bishop of Cincinnati; $3,000 to Bishop of Philadelphia; $2,000 to Richmond; $4,000 to Bishop Hughes, New York; $1,000 to Priest of Mercy, N. Y.; $2,000 to Hartford; $3,000 to Nashville; $3,000 to Louisville; $8,000 to Bishop of Vincennes, and $3,000 to Congregation of Holy Cross, same Diocese; $6,000 to St. Louis; $2,250 to Milwaukie; $3,500 to Bishop of Little Rock; $7,500 to Bishop Quarter at Chicago; $3,500 to Natchez; $4,750 to New Orleans; $7,500 to Mobile; $8,000 to Charleston; $6,000 to Lazarists in United States; $2,150 to Society of Jesus, Mo.; $9,000 to Society of Jesus in Rocky Mountains; $760 to Dominicans in do.; $10,000 to Dr. Odin, Vicar Apostolic, Texas; $3,000 to Jesuit Missions in America; $26,000 to West Indian and South American Missions; $11,000 to Arch Bishop of Oregon City; $4,000 to Vicar Apostolic Hudson's Bay; $26,000 to British American Missions; $11,500 to Oblats, Canada, and Hudson's Bay; $6,000 to Jesuits in Canada. These grants, with the donations of the people, will uphold a very large number of missionaries of the Church of Rome on this Continent."

Is the Pope's Nuncio to be the leader here of the efforts at home and abroad for giving undue preponderance to Romanism in our country?

NOTE 2.—How much sympathy the Pope has with the people struggling against absolute Kings for a share of power may be collected from this fact; that so soon as the recent demonstrations were made in favor of popular rights in Prussia, Austria, &c., the Pope put forth a warning to Roman Catholics that the judgment of Heaven would be upon them if they invaded the sacred rights of Kings! But we do not find him denouncing any judgments against Kings who should deny all political rights whatever to the people.

New York given up by the Locos.—The New York correspondent of the Washington Union gives up New York as lost to Gen. Cass. He writes:

> From the tone of the Barnburner press, and a portion of the "ultra Whig" press, one might suppose that the late action of the factionists in this State was exerting a wonderful influence unfavorable to the election of Gen. Cass. This is far from the truth, and has not the least foundation in fact. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren does not change the aspect of affairs a particle. It has been perfectly evident to the least observing, for some time, that owing to the unpardonable course of some of our selfish rule-or-ruin politicians, this State, to say the least, was doubtful; and I hesitate not to say, that in all estimates and calculations that have been made, New York has been given to the Whigs.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The field is now open for discussion, and we shall see whether the *popular rights* will triumph or not. Whether the *will of the people* is to be respected, or longer outraged and trampled on. That party which goes for denying to *us, the people*, the free exercise of our judgments, free speech, and a free press, has put up as their candidate a man who deliberately slanders one-half of his countrymen, and charges them with not believing in the capacity of man for self-government. Does he think to recommend himself to the American people by so foul a calumny on the American name? Because we will not sell ourselves, body and soul, to the Utopian disorganizers who are endeavoring to ruin our country, to steal the power from the people, and centre it in the Executive, that he may have the entire control of the purse and the sword, and make war, and annex territory *ad infinitum*, burdening us as much as he pleases with debt and taxation, they deny us the liberty of thinking for ourselves, and charge us with being enemies to our country—themselves the worst enemies to good government and human liberty.

We well believe that this is a deep trick to avert from the miserable authors and abetters of this Mexican War, the due odium they have incurred and richly deserve from an outraged and indignant People, who are all the time heaping denunciations loud and bitter on this weak and wicked Administration, for a war which has torn its idol from many a fond bosom; which has desolated many a cheerful hearth-stone; which has filled the nation with lamentations, and bathed it in tears, causelessly, unnecessarily, from political motives of the coldest, most selfish, most heartless character; as though the rich American blood, too good to be spilt, save in Freedom's pure and holy cause, were worthless, and fit to be wasted for personal aggrandizement, and the lust of foreign conquest.—*N. C. Times.*

Good Advice.—The Richmond Whig of Thursday, says:

Betting on Elections.—As the Presidential canvass is about to commence, we take this opportunity to say a few words against this detestable practice. We believe that it contributed in no small degree to the deplorable result of the last election. Let us warn our friends against it, in this, while it is yet time. Nothing tends more directly to demoralize the public, and to produce frauds which render the right of suffrage, so dear to freemen, and so necessary to the existence of a republic a mere nullity, and idle form, without any useful purpose attached to it.

The Pardoned Convicts.—We understand that two of the men convicted in Mexico of burglary and murder, (Hare and Dutton,) who were subsequently pardoned, took passage yesterday on the steamboat James Hewitt. When the captain of the boat was made acquainted with their characters, they were promptly ordered ashore and reluctantly obeyed. It is said that they had previously been turned out of a respectable hotel where they had the audacity to present themselves.

New Orleans Picayune.

Depreciation of Property in Europe.—As an instance of the rapid depreciation of property in Europe since the recent revolutionary movements, it is stated that *a sale* of the largest weaving establishments at Ghent, which six years ago *rented* at a yearly rental of 81,000 francs, (about sixteen thousand dollars,) had realized only 21,000 francs, or about $4,000.

MR. CLAY.

Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, having tendered to Mr. Clay the office of Senator, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Clay having declined the appointment, the Frankfort "Commonwealth" has procured for publication copies of the following correspondence between the Governor and Mr. Clay on the subject, which we are certain will have interest for all our readers:

FRANKFORT, JUNE 20, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Although official information of the fact has not reached me, I learn through the Washington papers that Mr. Crittenden has resigned his seat in the U. States Senate, and that a vacancy now exists in the Kentucky representation in that body. This vacancy it is my purpose to fill as soon as practicable after receiving official information thereof, and in casting about for an individual to fill that responsible station my mind rests upon no one that would prove so satisfactory to Kentucky, and, I may add, to the whole Union, as yourself.

The settlement of the questions that will arise out of our late treaty with Mexico, it is easy to foresee, will greatly agitate the country, and probably endanger, more than it has ever been endangered, the stability of our Union.

It may be, as it heretofore been your fortune on former memorable occasions, to allay domestic strife of alarming character, and save the country from impending ruin.

But, even if there were nothing in our domestic affairs to require it, there is every thing in our foreign relations to call for the wisdom and prudence of our statesmen. These relations are any day liable to be thrown into confusion and involved in great danger. Europe is known to be deeply agitated in every quarter; revolution is pervading every Government of the old world. It could not be said to be unexpected if the very next steamer should bring us the news of a general war in Europe. Such a catastrophe, if it did not involve us in collisions of arms, would inevitably bring upon us great commercial revulsions.

In such a state of affairs our country would surely be entitled to the services of her wisest and longest tried statesmen.

Would it be a sufficient reason for *your* absence from your country's councils, in a state of things like this, for you to say "I have taken formal leave of the Senate?" A patriot is never discharged but by death. By considerations of this sort, I therefore respectfully urge you to reconsider the opinions you held when I heretofore conversed with you on the subject, and to consent to return to the Senate of the United States. Your doing so, I have no doubt, would meet with the warm approbation of a large majority of the people of Kentucky, and would be hailed with pleasure by your friends throughout the Union. By conveying to me as soon as possible your views and determination in the premises, you will oblige

Your friend and obedient servant.

WM. O. OWSLEY.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

ASHLAND, JUNE 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, delivered to me yesterday by Secretary Mitchell, tendering me a temporary appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, in consequence of a vacancy produced by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden. Your Excellency is pleased to urge me to accept the office from various reasons, which I admit possess considerable force. There is much ground to apprehend that both in our domestic and foreign relations grave and momentous questions may arise, the proper adjustment of which will require all the moderation, wisdom, and experience which can be placed in the National Councils.

When you were kind enough, some weeks ago, to intimate to me that you had intended, in the event of a vacancy which has since occurred, to offer me an Executive appointment, it is true that I observed to you that, as I had taken formal and final leave of the U. States Senate, I could not return to it without apparent inconsistency and some personal embarrassment. But this was not the only consideration that weighed with me. My service in the two chambers of Congress has been long and arduous. I had remained in the Senate longer than I wished, at the instance of the General Assembly of Kentucky. I needed retirement and repose; and there were many highly competent citizens of the State from whom an easy selection might be made to supply my place.

If there were a *certainty* that any great emergency would arise, and that I better than another could assist in conducting the Government safely through it, obeying the paramount duty which one owes ever to his country, I would suppress all repugnance which I feel to the resumption of a seat in the Senate, disregard all etiquette, make any personal sacrifices, and proceed with alacrity to the post which might be assigned me. But, dark and threatening as the clouds are which overhang us, I hope that they will be dispersed without any storm bursting upon our heads; but, if it should come, I am persuaded that the Commonwealth has many citizens more able than I am to face and avert its effects.

I must therefore adhere to the resolution which I had communicated to your Excellency, and respectfully decline accepting the appointment which you have had the goodness to offer me.

If it were possible for me to reconcile to my feelings and to a sense of public duty my return to the Senate, there are some minor considerations opposed to my acceptance of a temporary appointment, not without weight in my mind. The session of the Senate is drawing to a close. By the time that I could make preparations for the journey and reach Washington, a very short remnant of it would be left, during which I could render no essential service. And, again, the Executive appointment terminating with the meeting of the General Assembly, that body will have to perform the duty of designating Mr. Crittenden's successor. I am unwilling to be in a position which might occasion it the least embarrassment in the choice of that successor.

I request your Excellency to accept my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished proof of the confidence in me which you do me the honor to entertain.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

His Excellency WM. OWSLEY, &c.

The Pennsylvanian argues against Gen. Taylor that he never held a civil office. That is an unpardonable sin with locofocoism, and Gen. Cass has been as exempt from the charge for the last forty years as any other man in the country; for he has drawn as much money in that period as would bring comfort to the homes of one thousand laboring men for a year!

North American.

A Sign of Alarm.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of the State of Maine to repeal the law of last session which provided that the electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen by plurality, and to pass another requiring a majority to elect electors. This is a virtual *admission that Gen. Cass cannot get the vote of Maine from the people*, and that the only way to secure him the State is by the aid of the Liberty or other fractional parties, preventing a choice, and thus throwing the election of Electors *into the hands of the present Legislature.* To such outrageous frauds on popular suffrage do the friends of General Cass already resort in their trepidation and alarm. And this is the way they expect to hold their grasp on the spoils.—They cannot trust the people. They cannot abide by the law they passed themselves at the last session, but propose to bag all the abolition votes at once for Gen. Cass, and throw the electoral vote upon a Legislature elected with no view to any such choice, but chosen some six weeks *after* the passage of the plurality law of the last session.

Kennebec Journal.

LETTER OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP TO THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your obliging communication of the 19th instant, renewing the invitation heretofore given me, to address the Whigs of New York in regard to the candidates recently nominated at Philadelphia for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

My public duties will not allow me to leave Washington during the session of Congress, and I shall thus be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you on the [illegible] instant.

But I venture to express my earnest hope and belief that a voice will be heard on this occasion from the Whigs of New York like that which has just reached me from my own immediate constituents in Faneuil Hall—a voice of unhesitating, unequivocal assent, concurrence, and ratification.

The Whigs of the Union can elect General Taylor President of the United States, if they will. They can elect nobody else. The only other result that is possible is the success of General Cass. If any of them think fit to adopt the latter of these two alternatives, they may [illegible] they please as being [illegible] will convict nobody but themselves.

As the fairly selected nominee of the National Convention, in which the Whig party, the whole Whig party, and nothing but the Whig party, was represented, Gen. Taylor is, in my judgment, entitled to the support of all who recognise that organization.

As an avowed Whig—none the less likely to be a true Whig, a firm Whig, and a wise Whig, because he has declared himself not to be an ultra Whig—he has a right, as I think, to the support of all who have voluntarily united in the convention which has declared him its candidate.

But, as an honest man, of spotless character, sterling integrity, strong sense, indomitable courage, tried patriotism, and just principles, he has far higher and stronger claims upon us all.

I believe him to be all this, and more than all this. We have had the best proofs of his quality which can be given. Under him I believe we should have a peaceful, virtuous, patriotic, and constitutional Administration. And if any accident should befall him (which Heaven avert!) your own Millard Fillmore would carry out such an Administration to its legitimate completion.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect before us. Nothing but a cloud or a shadow overhangs it, [illegible] momentary dissensions, and these will soon vanish into thin air.

Believe me, with great respect,

Your fellow-citizen and servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The Presidential Election.—The New Orleans Bee makes the following estimate:

> "*States certain for Taylor.*—Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana. Total 160.
>
> *Doubtful States.*—Maine, Pennsylvania, [illegible], South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Indiana. Total 87.
>
> *Locofoco States.*—New Hampshire, [illegible], Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa. Total 43.

OHIO.—*The Western Reserve coming out.*—The Cleveland (O.) Herald says: "A large meeting was held in Bath, Summit county, on Friday evening, which was eloquently addressed by the Hon. Van R. Humphrey, in favor of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, and ratification resolutions were adopted. Judge Humphrey has been a Democrat of long standing with the party of the Reserve; he now goes for Rough and Ready and the farmer Ford with a will. He is an able speaker, and we understand he will be in readiness as a minute man for the campaign."

The Cadiz Republican states that C. Robinson, heretofore a sterling Democrat, made an able and exciting speech to the Whigs at Canal Dover, at a Whig meeting, in which he declared his vote for General Taylor.

Candidates and Principles.—Our opponents are terribly alarmed at Gen. Taylor's "want of principles," but they do not look at the Allison letter. Gen. Cass has two sets on every question. For instance, the Cleaveland Plaindealer says he will recommend harbor and river appropriations in his inaugural address, while the Baltimore resolutions say such appropriations are unconstitutional. The "circumstances" are, that the locos, by attacking Gen. Taylor, are determined to keep up that "noise and confusion" which prevents Mr. Cass from being heard.

North American.

We have two Generals.

Washington Union.

No matter. Do you remember how many Generals old Zack whipped at Palo Alto, how many at Resaca de la Palma, how many at Monterey, and how many at Buena Vista?—*Louisville Journal.*

The Administration are most woefully unable to get Gen. Taylor whipped.—They selected Gen. Santa Anna as their champion and gave him a "pass" into Mexico, but he wasn't equal to the job. They have now selected Gen. Cass, but he will fail even more signally than his Mexican predecessor.—*Lou. Journal.*

Telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati, speak of great failures there among highly respectable houses to the amount of $1,500,000. Money, it is said, cannot be had there on scarcely any terms. The debts are principally due in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Hoske vs. David Hay.

Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.

23] JOHN McLAURIN.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—*Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.*

"I look upon WAR *at all times and under all circumstances as a* NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1838.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

Meeting of the Taylor Club.

A MEETING of the Club will be held in the Town Hall on Friday Evening next, at which time the Committee appointed at a former meeting will report, and Addresses may be expected.

E. J. HALE, Chairman.

The late Anniversary was celebrated in this place with the usual spirit. The military companies made a fine display, the audience assembled to hear the Declaration read by Mr Thos Jefferson Robinson, and the Oration by Mr Jesse P. Smith, was very large,—so large that perhaps one half could not get within the room. It was our bad fortune to be among the "outsiders," wherefore we did not hear the Oration; but it is spoken of as abounding with that practical good sense for which the Orator is so well appreciated.

In the evening there was the usual display of Fire works at the Arsenal.

The Speech of Mr. Badger, on the Mission to Rome, delivered in the Senate some weeks ago; and the extract from Mr Stewart's Speech on Mr. Cass's Extra pay and his bill to reduce the allowance to Volunteers for Clothing, will attract and reward the attention of our readers.

RETURN OF TROOPS.—Many of the officers and men of our glorious army have returned from Mexico. On one day last week, no less than five vessels arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, with 152 officers and upwards of 2000 men. One of the vessels brought over 23 dead bodies in coffins.

These vessels bring no news.

THE N. C. REGIMENT.—Gen. Wool's order for the evacuation of Mexico on the Rio Grande line, was published on the 12th ult. Among other orders, it directs Col. Butler, as soon as practicable, to order the 3d Dragoons, the Ohio Mounted Men, and the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, to Palo Alto, where they will encamp until further orders.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

MOORE COUNTY.—We are authorized to announce that Arch'd R. McDonald, Whig, is a candidate for the House of Commons for Moore county. May we not hope that the Whigs of Moore will do what we feel confident they can do if they will, that is, elect Mr. McDonald?

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.—We are glad to learn, from the following letter, that Harrison W. Covington, Esq of Rockingham, has accepted the nomination as the Whig Candidate for Senator for the District of Robeson and Richmond.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., June 20, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your letter informing me that at a Whig Convention, assembled at Floral College, I was unanimously recommended to our fellow citizens for the office of Senator in our next Legislature for the District composed of the counties of Robeson and Richmond, was received a few days since, and should have been answered immediately, but for a desire to give it the respectful consideration it deserved, and, if my affairs could be so arranged as to allow it, an affirmative reply.

I have felt obliged, heretofore, to decline much solicitation to run for the office in question—hoping that our Whig friends would have no difficulty, and meet with no delay, in bringing forward, for that service, some one of the many worthier and abler than myself, to sustain the necessary labors and sacrifices. But no one, so far as I am informed, having yet presented himself for your suffrages, although the day of election is fast approaching, I am only left to a consideration of the necessity of speedy action on our part, and of the obligations imposed upon every citizen by a general call to public duty.

Upon the recommendation, then, of the meeting you represent, and at the solicitation of many friends, I present myself to the citizens of the District composed of the counties of Robeson and Richmond for their suffrages, to represent them in the Senate of our next Legislature.

With acknowledgments for the unmerited compliment implied in the resolution adopted by your meeting, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
H. W. COVINGTON.

R. S. French, C. Malloy, J. McK. Alford, Esqs., Committee, &c.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—The following letter shows that we have one gallant Whig in the field in Sampson. Will not another join him?

JULY 5, 1848.

Mr. E. J. Hale—Sir: I see in your paper of the 4th, a communication signed "Lock's Creek," making suggestions to the Whigs of Cumberland for their speaking men to meet the Democrats at the several Precincts in said county, to make true statements to the public, which I think a capital idea. But as to the Post-script, he certainly is mistaken, as we have at least one candidate in the field, and he one of the Old Zack sort, that don't surrender though the odds are against him. See, sir, what was the result with Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, when it would have seemed that resistance was useless;—but, sir, if we are determined, there is no telling what we may not accomplish. We ask if these suggestions, although from one who is weak, will not induce some one to come forward in Cumberland, and bear the standard of Truth and Justice through? H. E. Royal is the candidate I allude to in Sampson. He is running for the Commons again. Although defeated two years ago, he does not surrender.

SAMPSON.

THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—Mr. Toombs of Georgia, delivered a powerful speech in the House a few days ago, chiefly in review of the 22 resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, called the "Platform" of the party. After exposing their inconsistencies, and commenting on their fallacies and absurdities, he reduced them to this summary;—"that a part asserted what nobody denied, a part denied what nobody asserted, and the remainder asserted what nobody believed."

At the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William M. Green, of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn from the Picayune of the 1st inst., that Gen. Taylor had arrived in the city on a visit of a day or two to some of his old friends who were returning from Mexico. He was in excellent health.

The Picayune adds, that the General had not then received from Gov. Morehead, the official notification of his nomination; and that this accounts for the non-appearance of his acceptance of that nomination.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The subjoined Letter from Gen. Taylor, (says the Raleigh Register,) to the Hon. James Iredell, Chairman of the Ratification Meeting, held in this City, on the 9th ult. in answer to a Communication, enclosing the Resolutions adopted at that Meeting, will, we are sure, be read with great interest and pleasure.

This is the *first* Letter from under the old Hero's own hand, that we have seen, since his nomination, and is, therefore, the first *positive* intimation of his *acceptance*:

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 24, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions adopted on the 9th instant, by a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Raleigh, ratifying my nomination for the Presidency by the National Whig Convention.

I beg that you will convey to my fellow-citizens of Raleigh my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of their confidence—and assure them that I shall feel proud of the support of men, who are governed by such a spirit of moderation in their political opinions, as that manifested in the Resolutions before me.

For yourself, sir, be pleased to accept the assurance of my high esteem and kindest wishes.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. J. IREDELL, Raleigh, N. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Whig members of the Legislature of New Hampshire have unanimously approved of the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore, by the National Convention.

MISSISSIPPI.—The nominations have been greeted most cordially and enthusiastically in Mississippi.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig says that in some parts of Virginia the changes in favor of Gen. Taylor are "by neighborhoods."

THE WAR DEBT.—The Locofoco papers are publishing a statement of the Register of the Treasury, showing that the war debt, that is, the debt created to carry on the Mexican war, is *only* $49,450,891 04. But in this is no provision, that we can see, to pay the twelve millions which are yet to go to Mexico, and the three millions to our own citizens who have old claims on Mexico. Add these to the admitted amount of the war debt, and we have the sum of $64,450,891 04. And besides this is the sum of $16,327,559 37, of debt, which is not war debt, inasmuch as it existed before the 4th March 1845. It is debt, however, and added to the above amount, makes $80,778,450 41 which the country now owes. And besides all this too, no one who remembers the multitude of claims which always grow out of a war, and have to be settled after it is over, can imagine that we have yet seen the sum total of this war debt.

DETESTABLE FRAUD.—See the way in which Cass is to be reconciled to both sections of the Union! As a friend to the Wilmot Proviso at the North, and its opponent at the South! The Baltimore Patriot says:—

"Mr. Mangum poured volley after volley of genuine Whig "grape and canister" into the Locofoco party and its standard-bearer. He held up two biographies of Gen Cass printed at the "Globe Office," for very extensive "distribution—one for the North and the other for the South. The one for the South denouncing the Wilmot Proviso and giving extracts from Cass's letter to Nicholson against it—the other, carefully omitting the aforesaid passages. It would not do to parade this doctrine so extensively over the North! Mr. Hannegan undertook to reply, and to explain and expound. He was very indignant. His party had committed no frauds, had attempted none."

The Richmond Whig thus describes the same scene:—

"One of these tricks was exposed in the Senate last Monday, by Mr Mangum. That gentleman, in the course of a great speech, produced two copies of the Life of General Cass, printed at the *Globe* Office, *apparently* identical—but upon close inspection, found to be very different. One was suited to the South and the other to the North.—This development produced a great stir; and various efforts at explanation were made, but none, of course, where the attempted fraud was so apparent, could be satisfactory."

This Globe Office (still owned by Blair and Rives) is somewhat famous for tricks of this kind. It will be recollected that a similar fraud in printing the Prospectus of the Globe newspaper was exposed some years ago. Can the authors of such a fraud hope to succeed?

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.—We have not room for the President's Message and Proclamation of the Treaty of Peace, which are just received.—The National Intelligencer says,—

"There are few, we presume, who will not be amused at the claim to credit set up by his Excellency on account of the war into which he so unnecessarily and unrighteously plunged the country, and which, after costing us some thousands of valuable lives and some hundred or two millions of money, we are extricated from by agreeing to pay our Mexican claims ourselves (which we went to war to make Mexico pay) and giving her many millions more to make peace; for it cannot be seriously urged that the distant deserts which Mexico grants us are any equivalent for the money she receives; indeed, we might well afford to give her five times as much to take them back again."

For another remarkable feature of the Message, see the abstract of Mr. Vinton's speech, under our Congressional head. It will be seen, that the immense territory east of the Rio Grande, which has been conquered and purchased from Mexico, is to be surreptitiously added to Texas, by a dash of the President's pen!

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The Elizabeth City "North State" shows the insincerity of Mr. Reid in bringing forward this question now, by the fact that he has been repeatedly a member of the Legislature, and never made the slightest movement in favor of what he calls "free suffrage." As the Constitution gives the Governor no power whatever to procure an amendment of that instrument, and as the Legislature has the power to originate such amendments, and Mr. Reid made no effort to have the power exercised, it is clear that he cared nothing about the amendment. His care is, to humbug some of the people into voting for him for Governor. The trick is so transparent that the people see through it, and instead of getting Whig votes, he will lose many of his own party.

The Wilmington Journal has selected an example to illustrate the evils of our present Constitutional provision, out of which we don't think it will make much capital with its party. It is this:

"Just for a moment look at the absurdity of the matter in the following instance: Here, in the town of Wilmington, lives a man who may be worth fifty thousand dollars in *Real Estate*—in houses and lots—but who does not own 50 acres of land, and forsooth he cannot vote for State Senator, whilst his neighbor, who owns 50 acres of Piney woods land, not, perhaps, worth $50, has this right from which his neighbor is debarred."

Two suggestions present themselves from this. 1st, that the Journal is arguing the case of the rich man against the poor man, which is not its wont. And 2dly, that a man worth $50,000, who sets so little value on a Senatorial vote as not to be willing to pay $50 for the piney woods land which would give it to him, scarcely deserves to have such a vote.

The Petersburg Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last half year.

FRANCE.—The Telegraphic accounts in our last of the disturbed state of things in France, are fully confirmed by the details since received in the newspapers. The movement grew out of the election of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte "as one of the members of the National Convention, to supply vacancies arising from former double returns. Considerable commotion ensued in various parts of Paris among his partisans. Cries of *Vive Napoleon! Vive Bonaparte! Vive l'Empereur!* and *A bas le Republique!* were heard. Large crowds gathered; the shouts became louder and more general. The business grew so serious that M. Lamartine proposed a decree in the National Assembly stating that the admission of the three members of the Bonaparte family, who had taken their seats in the Assembly, was a departure from the law, personal to them, and not to be regarded as applicable to Louis Napoleon; that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had twice come forward as a pretender, and that his pretensions might compromise the republic; and, further, that the law of 1832 should be executed against him until such time as the Assembly should decide otherwise.—This decree would not only have prevented Prince Louis from taking his seat, but would have kept him out of France. This discussion produced much confusion in the Convention. Several members defended their "absent friend," bearing testimony to his patriotism and disinterestedness, declaring that he had been unwilling to offer himself as a candidate, and that his election had been the spontaneous act of the people. The members of the Bonaparte family in the Assembly spoke with much feeling, dignity, and propriety. The debate terminated by the admission of "Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte" to his seat by a very large majority; M. Thiers, among others of his party, voting against the Administration upon the occasion."

The Prince had issued an address to the people, dated from London, full of gratitude, and of patriotic devotion to France. It was received with great applause.

Several indiscreet friends of Louis have been arrested in Paris. The Prince has not yet taken his seat, or even appeared in Paris.

The committee on the constitution is nearly at the end of its labors. Two points of importance are known: the magistracy are to be irremovable, and the constitution is to be revised by a special commission elected by the people every four years.

Meanwhile, a scheme was publicly proposed, to dismiss the provisional government, and confer a dictatorship on M. Caussidiere.

Major Wm. Tell Poussin, formerly a distinguished officer in our Engineer Corps, is stated to have been appointed Minister of France to the United States.

ENGLAND.—Quiet reigns all over Great Britain and Ireland. Chartism is dead, and Repeal is silent. The people talk temperately about reform, and it will be *partially* obtained; a good dividend must satisfy them for the present. The Bank of England has reduced the minimum rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. Consols are rising, and may be quoted at 85¼, dividend included.

The Spanish Minister in London has been dismissed, and all diplomatic relations between the two countries suspended.

COL. BRAGG.—The N. O. Picayune, in noticing the arrival of many officers of the army, thus speaks of this favorite son of North Carolina:—

"We might here enumerate a large number of officers who are now in the city, fresh from Mexico. You meet them on every hand, and to all classes are they objects of curiosity and generous interest. The country is very proud of the deeds of these brave men. A full harvest of glory has been reaped in the war, and to have been of "the army of Mexico" will hereafter be of itself a title to distinction. It cannot be thought invidious if we depart from our rule to designate one officer who has indeed deserved well of his country. We allude to Col. Bragg, of the Artillery, who arrived on the Fashion yesterday. He has been one of the fortunate spirits in the war. Opportunities offered themselves to win honor, and he met them as a soldier should. At Fort Brown and at Monterey his good conduct was conspicuous, while of the imperishable glories of Buena Vista he carried off an overflowing share. His name will ever be proudly associated with that of his great commander on that eventful field, and "A little more grape, Capt Bragg," be a sure passport to historical distinction."

There are two glaring errors which run through and disfigure the whole of the column and a half of the Wilmington Journal's attempt to define "Gen. Taylor's Position." These are, 1st, that Gen Taylor, so the Journal says, "was inflexible in his determination to run as an independent candidate, no matter who might receive the nomination of either the Whig or Democratic Convention." Gen Taylor never expressed his determination to be an independent candidate, or a candidate at all. The people, he said, had brought him forward as a candidate, without any agency of his, "and when they manifested a wish that he should retire, he would most gladly do so."

The 2d error of the Journal is, in its statement, that "Gen. Taylor, after asserting in his Richmond letter that he would not withdraw his name from the canvass, no matter who was nominated, authorises his particular friend, Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, to announce to the Federal Convention that he will withdraw from the canvass, if he (Gen Taylor) is not nominated."

Gen. Taylor did no such thing. He authorized Judge Saunders to say, and Judge Saunders did say, expressly, that "he did not consider that it would be proper in him to withdraw himself." But he further said, "Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood that, in his opinion, his friends who came into this convention are bound to abide by its decision, and to sustain the nominee, "*heart and soul;*" that Gen. Taylor recognises in his friends in this convention, those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal."

If the Journal had stated the facts correctly, there would have been no inconsistency in Gen. Taylor's course.

THE GREAT WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Corner Stone of the Washington Monument was laid with great ceremony at Washington City on the 4th inst. An immense number of people were present, both from the District and from the cities and country around, military companies coming as far as from Boston, &c. The procession was very large, embracing the Military, Masons, Odd Fellows, Societies, Congress, the President and Heads of Departments, and citizens. The Widows of President Madison and Alexander Hamilton were present. The ceremonies of laying the stone were conducted by B. B. French, Esq., Master of the Masonic fraternity of the District, and it is not unworthy of note that he used the identical trowel with which Washington laid the corner-stone of the Capitol, and wore the same gloves and apron, the latter worked and presented by the lady of Gen. Lafayette.

Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered an Address on the occasion, which is spoken of as worthy to be classed with Mr. Webster's celebrated Bunker Hill Oration. It is published at length in the Intelligencer.

STRANGE RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.—A letter to the Baltimore Patriot mentions as a current report, that Mr. Marcy and Gen. Pillow are to go abroad as Ministers to some of the foreign courts, and that Gen. Sam Houston is to succeed Marcy as Secretary of War! Surely, surely, our country cannot be doomed to such degradation, either at home or abroad!

A GOOD DEVICE.—A new campaign paper, about to be issued at Washington, is to have an engraved head, representing Captain Bragg with his battery in full play at the enemy, a little distance off, which enemy looks for all the world like General Cass and his party in the act of shuffling out of the way, the General exclaiming "*There is so much noise and confusion here that I can't make myself heard!*" Near to the battery is seen Gen. Taylor, on old Whitey, exclaiming, "*A little more grape, Captain Bragg!*"

GEN. CASS ON THE TARIFF.—It is justly said that Gen. Cass may be quoted on both sides of almost every question of importance which has divided parties for the last 20 years. As to the Tariff, here is what he said in a letter to the Indiana State Convention held on the 8th January 1843. (See Niles's Register, May 13, 1843, page 168)—

"The subject of a protective tariff has been so long and ably discussed, that it would be useless for me to do more than to give you the result of my views. I think, then, that the revenue of the government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary, with the proceeds of the public lands to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it. This appears to me, not only constitutional, but called for by the great interest of the country; and if a protective tariff, upon this principle, were wisely and moderately established, and then left to its own operation, so that the community could calculate upon its reasonable duration, and thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can ever expect in questions of this complicated kind, when local feelings have been enlisted, which a prudent legislature must consult more or less, and endeavor to reconcile."

GIDDINGS, THE ABOLITIONIST.—This fanatic has at last formally left the Whig party, as he had virtually done long ago. At the Worcester Convention, he declared his separation from the Whigs, and intimated that he might support Van Buren for President. We are rejoiced to be rid of him.

In the course of the same speech, he attacked Mr. Fillmore, the Whig candidate for Vice President, on the score of his having once reported a bill in Congress, giving pay to the owner of a slave for his loss. And Mr. Fillmore, who is thus abused by Giddings, is likewise abused by Southern Locofocos, and falsely called an Abolitionist.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The action of the two National Conventions on this subject was very different. The Locofoco convention rejected, by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Yancey's resolution repudiating the Proviso. The Whig Convention, on the contrary, laid on the table (rejected) by an almost unanimous vote, the Wilmot Proviso itself, offered by Mr. Tilden of Ohio. In a late debate in the House, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, (who was a member of the Convention,) declared that the action of the Convention on the subject was satisfactory to him, it having been laid on the table.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, a copy of Parker's Natural Philosophy, 18th Edition, containing an addition of about 50 per cent. of matter over the older Editions. It is the standard work on the subject in the Boston Common Schools, and is printed and bound in the usual superior style of the publishers.

Also from the same publishers, Fulton & Eastman's Practical System of Book-Keeping, by Single Entry, with examples of Book-Keeping, first for Farmers, secondly for Mechanics, and lastly for Merchants.

Both works are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, Mr. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, (postponed last week.)

Mr. Mangum continued his remarks upon the relative positions of Gen's. Taylor and Cass, with respect to the parties who advocated their elevation to the Presidency. Mr. M. said he should redeem his promise of demonstrating how Gen. Cass stood. He would first take the Wilmot Proviso question; and to expose the fact and manner of his evading the only real issue upon this subject, and leaving the public wholly in the dark respecting his views and intended course, quoted from his speeches, letters and other documents.

Mr. M was interrupted and interrogated several times during his argument, by Messrs. Hanegan and Foote, but with no other result to the friends of Gen. Cass than to show their anxiety and disquiet at having the innumerable contradictions, equivocations and weak points of their candidate raked over and laid open to public comment.

Mr. Mangum was followed by Mr. Foote, who made a long speech.

Old Father Niles then took the floor, and said, the Senate had been all day engaged in a ratification meeting, similar to those which have been held all over the country, only the Senate had this advantage over the other meetings—it had been orderly and attentive, and no cheers, or groans or outbreaks has been indulged in. The champions had exhibited a thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of each other's party. They had done bravely in their accusations, but, in regard to their defence, he must say, it was a most lame and impotent conclusion! This produced much merriment. Mr. Clayton now took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the debate on the resolution to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress, was resumed by Mr. Clayton, who had the floor. He had not proceeded far in his reply to Mr Foote, on the Presidential question, when he was called to order by Mr. Niles, on the ground that the debate was irrelevant and improper. Mr. Westcott said there was nothing in the Rules to restrain debate in the Senate. Mr. Clayton said that Mr. Foote had commenced the debate, and the Whigs had objected to it on the ground that they wished to despatch business and adjourn; but they were thereupon taunted with a desire to avoid discussion on the subject. The discussion had thereupon gone on; and now, when the Whigs came to reply, it was attempted to be stopped.

The Vice President decided that the debate was out of order.

From this decision Mr. Clayton appealed. Mr. Mangum moved to lay the appeal and decision on the table, that Mr. Clayton might proceed. Mr. Turney objected that Mr C. had been pronounced out of order. Mr. Calhoun regretted that the objection to the debate had not been made earlier. Mr. Berrien was of opinion that the debate ought to have been arrested at first, and should be arrested now. Mr. Foote, who commenced the debate, maintained that it was strictly in order.—Mr. Badger denied the correctness of the decision of the Chair. If an irrelevant debate occurs, it is the duty of the presiding officer to arrest it; but, if that is not done, it involves the unanimous consent of the Senate that it should go on. He cited a case in which the President had so decided during the present session.

Various motions were made to get rid of the subject, and rejected; and finally Mr. Mangum's motion to allow Mr. Clayton to proceed was adopted, 26 to 22—the 22 against it being all Locofocos except Mr. Berrien; and 8 of the 26 being of the same party.

Mr. Clayton then rose and spoke at great length and with great animation, contrasting Cass and his principles with Taylor and his principles. The speech is said to be calculated for a Whig text book for the present campaign.

After several other members had spoken briefly, the question was taken on striking out the 17th July and inserting the 31st, as the day for adjournment, and carried, 30 to 18. The resolution was then laid on the table, 26 to 22.

On Thursday, Mr. Mason of Va. spoke at great length on the Oregon bill.

A message from the President communicating the ratified Treaty with Mexico, was received, and 5000 copies ordered.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson of Geo. spoke on the Oregon bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the debate on the general appropriation bill was brought to a close. Nothing of interest occurred, and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the bill from the Senate to grant pensions to the widows and orphans of those who have died or been killed in Mexico, was passed.

Most of the day was consumed in debate on River and Harbour improvements; and on a motion to fix the mileage of members, so that no member shall receive more than $1000 of mileage, which was agreed to.

On Thursday, the Post Office and Indian Appropriation bills were discussed.

The President's Message on the Mexican Treaty was received; and on a motion to refer its parts to various committees a debate sprung up which is not likely to be terminated very soon.

Mr. Vinton understood this message to say that we had acquired by this cession the country beyond the Rio Grande. We all knew that the President of the United States had set up a government and kept in operation a government for nearly two years past on this side of the Rio Grande. He informed this House that these governments which he had set up by virtue of his military authority were now extinguished by the peace. If the territory of the United States prior to this war extended to the Rio Grande, he desired to know by what authority the President of the United States had established governments there? If Texas extended to the sources of the Rio Grande, he desired to know by what authority the President had set up a government within the territory of a State of this Union? If he had done it, it was a high-handed usurpation of power, which he did not see how it was possible for this House, as the impeaching authority of this country, to pass over without notice. If the territory on this side of the Rio Grande was a portion of Mexico, if it was acquired by our arms, the question as to his right to set up military governments by virtue of subjugation and conquest, stood on the same footing on this side and on the other side of the river. He wished to know if the President had derived his authority to set up a government this side of the Rio Grande from any other source of power than that which authorized him to set them up on the other side of the Rio Grande? And for one he was not prepared to see this message pass out of the hands of the House until the President had answered this interrogatory.

The House adjourned without taking any question.

Acquittal of Gen. Pillow—Trial of General Scott.—We have letters from two of our Washington Correspondents, which we are unable to make room for to-day, one of which positively asserts, and the other intimates that Gen. Pillow has been fully acquitted by the Court of Inquiry of all the charges brought against him by Gen. Scott. We also learn that the Court will shortly convene again at Morristown, in the cool mountains of New Jersey, to try Gen. Scott on the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pillow.

Baltimore Sun.

Later from Europe.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the following Despatch:—

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, July 10.

The Caledonia arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 24th. Paris was still agitated, with a strong feeling in favor of Louis Napoleon. There were six candidates for the Presidency of France: Lamartine, Thiers, Louis Napoleon, Marast, Causidiere, Cavegnac.

There had been an emeute at Berlin on the 14th. The people compelled the resignation of the Ministry.

Flour has improved, 28s 6d a 29s. Wheat 6s 6d to 7s 8d per seventy pounds. Cotton ordinary, was a point higher. Upland and Orleans four pence three farthings. No improvement in the manufacturing Districts.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 5, 1848.

Edward J. Hale: I have been directed to forward to you for publication a sketch of the celebration of the 4th which took place in this village on yesterday. The Committee were apprised of the great press of matter on your columns, but as the day which gave birth to our independence as a Nation, should be dearer to her sons than any other political event; and as it is absolutely necessary occasionally to doff the warder's garb, to throw aside the glass of the sentinel and cultivate the social virtues of the heart—love, gratitude and brotherly kindness, we hope that we are not presuming too much upon your patience when we ask you to give a tongue to our feelings and our acts.

This day was celebrated with us with more than ordinary spirit. In addition to the interest which this occasion naturally inspires, another event was to take place which was the subject of pleasurable anticipations. The young men of our town and vicinity have formed themselves into a Volunteer Company—Capt. M. L. Douglass. They have a beautiful uniform of Lincoln Green, and in honor of the renowned English archer, they are nominated the Richmond "Foresters." The ladies of our town, prompted by a belief in the sentiment of Moore,

That 'tis always the spirit most gallant in arms
Who is fondest and truest in love,

had conceived and executed a most beautiful banner as a present to the Company, and now it was to be delivered. This beautiful and interesting ceremony took place at the residence of Walter F. Leak, Esq.; and Miss Mary Leak was delegated by her female friends to present it. The banner—but I know nothing of the colors of silk or the beauties of needle-work—is executed to my taste in the most elegant and delicate manner. The "proud bird of the mountains" spreads his pinions on its folds, and the motto, "our country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, our country," bespeaks the patriotism of those who adopted the sentiment. A young gentleman of our village, acting as the Page of chivalry, stood beside the fair speaker while she addressed the Company. Your correspondent was too far from the oratress to say much of the *matter* of the address, but the *manner* was certainly pretty. He made application for a copy of this address, but it was delivered after the manner of St. Michael, when Southey made application to his highness for facts to write his biography. At the conclusion of the address, which received the united approbation of the auditory, aye before its conclusion, I noticed its effect upon the superior officer of the Company; and to accommodate the touching language of Coleridge,

He listened with a fitting blush,
With smiling eye and modest grace;
And she forgave him that he gazed
Too fondly on her face.

His response was pronounced in a dignified and becoming manner. After the speaker had returned his thanks and the thanks of his Company for this act of kindness, and alluded to other acts of munificence, he went on to notice the hearty co-operation of the Ladies in all enterprises of pith and moment, and the certain success which they always meet under their patronage. He concluded as follows:

"At present we enjoy peace and tranquility. The contest of arms and the strife of battle are hushed into silence. All our unhappy difficulties are vanished, and we hope that these blessings of peace and prosperity may ever continue. But should the tyrant set his foot upon our soil—the liberties of our country be endangered, and we called to the conflict, having this banner for our talisman, and the motto it bears for our watchword, we will stand by your rights and our country's interests with a firm heart and a steady hand. In conclusion, Ladies, I tender you the warmest thanks of my Company for the liberal gratuity which you have bestowed upon them, and the assurance that they will ever cherish the most grateful remembrance for your kindness and generosity." Cheers! cheers!! cheers!!!

The procession then marched in good order (under Maj. R. T. Long, Marshal) to the Court House, where the Mecklenburg and National Declarations of Independence were read, the former by Charles C. Terry and the latter by Dr. Thos C. Smith, both in a very creditable manner, and an Oration was then pronounced by George B Wetmore, Esq., the merits of which are regarded by the community as being well expressed by the President in the first Volunteer Toast.

At the conclusion of these interesting proceedings, the company adjourned to John C. Knight's Hotel, and manifested their approbation of the dinner in the most substantial and *unequivocal* manner. Walter F. Leak was chosen President of the *board*, and Wm. B. Cole, Maj. Moody and Wm. D. Usery, Vice Presidents. And here sir, your orator speaketh by authority, having received the appointment which compelleth him to write. The Regular Toasts on the occasion were on the following subjects. Being pressed for room we will only give the heads:

1. The day we celebrate. 2. The 20th May, 1775. 3. The Convention of 1787. 4. Our country. 5. The Old North State. 6. Washington. 7. Gaston. 8. The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution. 9. Army and Navy. 10. Vive la France. 11. Orator and Readers. 12. Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, &c. 13. The Star Spangled Banner.

The following Volunteer Toasts were drank:

1. By Walter F. Leak, Esq.—George B. Wetmore, Esq: His oration has given evidence of future usefulness; it was distinguished throughout by ability, and was replete with sound political instruction.

2. By N. B. McKinnon.—Republican France: May she rest secure in the enjoyment of her liberties, founded on the most firm and solid basis; ever the determination of her people to be free. And may the other nations of Europe follow the bright example she has furnished.

3. By Sergeant Shortridge.—Small feet and large corns to the enemies of freedom.

4. By Dr. Thos. C. Smith.—John C. Calhoun: The true patriot, who always sacrifices interest to principle, and the depth of whose judgment is equalled by the independence of his spirit.

5. By Lieut. John C. McKinnon.—The signers and supporters of the Declaration of Independence: The intelligence that conceived—the wisdom that framed—the intrepidity that proclaimed—the heroism that sustained, and the integrity and moderation that consummated;—where, in the political history of the world, is the parallel?

6. By R. L. Steele.—The 20th May, 1775: An eternal memorial of the independence, love of liberty, and heroic determination of the "Hornets' Nest."

7. By R. J. Steele, Sen.—Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic arts: To perfection in perfect harmony may they steadily progress for the benefit of all classes.

8. By Lieut. L. H. Webb.—Our Country!

Our bosom with rapture beat high at the name,
Its health is our transport, our triumph its fame;
Like our sires with our swords we'll support its renown,
What they bought with their blood we'll defend with our own.

9. By Wm. D. Usery.—The Mechanic Arts: May they be so fostered at the South as to enable us to be independent of the North or foreign nations for any article we require.

10. By Oliver H. Dockery.—The Ladies: God bless them!

11. By Major Moody.—The Richmond Foresters: Ever cherishing the highest feelings of gratitude to the Ladies of Rockingham, may they never allow any stain of dishonor to fasten on the beautiful present to-day received.

12. By Walter F. Leak.—The two great political parties of the day: On both sides have they run into extremes, and political truth suffered from the sophistry which has surrounded it; so much so, that the earnest, the dispassionate, and the honest inquirer after truth is at times ready to exclaim, "Can such fierce zeal in patriotic bosoms dwell?"

13. By Francis Aug. Terry.—The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution:

Who does not love the laurel wreath,
That twines the soldier's brow with fame,
That greenly grows, and after death
Still blooms around his name.

A number of other Toasts were drank, but not being handed to the Secretary, he has forgotten them.

The day went off pleasantly, and the celebration was unusually animated; and from the preparation made at other places, we judge it was unusually brilliant throughout our country. May heaven forfend that this be not like the song of the fabled bird, that makes its only and sweetest melody in the arms of approaching dissolution.

Very respectfully, yours,
FRANCIS AUG. TERRY, Sec'y.

N. B. The Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Observer, Carolinian, and North Carolina Argus. But he thought one copy would do, and begs in the name of the Committee the other papers to copy.

F. A. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, by a large assembly of people. The Company of Lumber Bridge Independents paraded, a procession was formed, and all repaired to the Church. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Mr. D. McMillan, and the Declaration of July 4th, 1776, was read by Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq; after which an Oration was delivered by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., which was heard with the most profound attention. The frequent cheering of the audience was evincive of the enthusiasm with which they received the sentiments of the orator, while he spoke of the past history and future prospects of our country and its free and happy institutions. He concluded with a separate address to the Military Company, in which he congratulated them for their success in having established so respectable a Company of Volunteers; he adverted to our military system in contrast with that of other nations, in an eloquent and spirited manner, amid the cheers and applause of all present.

Concluded with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ayres.

A general spirit of harmony and satisfaction seemed to prevail among the people as they mingled together in the Grove, and after a short time the meeting dispersed.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., by D. McMillan, Esq., at his residence, Mr. JOS. TURNER WATTS to Miss CAROLINE L. COWAN, daughter of the late Robert H. Cowan, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., Mr ALEX'R McDONALD to Miss MARY ANN BROWN.

In Oxford, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. RUSSELL H. KINGSBURY, to Miss BETTIE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gilliam.

In Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. George W. Dame, ROBERT P. DICK, Esq. to Miss MARY E. ADAMS, daughter of Geo. Adams, Esq. of Pittsylvania, Va.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., Miss MARY, daughter of Archibald and Ann Graham, aged 17 years. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

In this town, on Friday morning last, HENRY MURCHISON, infant son of Jas. and Ann Cain.

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult., Mrs NANCY WALLACE, in the 59th year of her age.

At Carlisle, Penn., on the 19th of June, RICHARD DAWSON, aged about 20, only son of John Dawson, Esq., of Wilmington. He was attached to the U. S. Dragoons, and was killed by a kick from his horse.

At Petersburg, on the 2d inst., Judge JAS. H. GHOLSON, in the 47th year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 27th ult., of Consumption, Mr. ARCH'D FERGUSON, in the 52d year of his age. He was for several years previous to his death a consistent member of the M. E. Church at Rocky River; and in the relations of father, husband, and friend, he was kind, affectionate, and true.—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, very suddenly, THEODORE PARTRIDGE, Esq. Secretary of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

In Georgia, on the 9th of May, of Measles, JAMES MONTGOMERY, in the 85th year of his age, a native of Orange County, N. C.

In Warrenton, on the 28th ult., JAMES S. JOHNSTON, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 25. He graduated at our University in 1844, with the first honors, and gave promise of high usefulness and distinction.

We are requested to announce Mr. DANIEL N. BUIE as a candidate for Sheriff of Bladen county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—No sales of Produce to notice. Refer to quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm, with fair supply; hog round 7½ to 8. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Corn 50.—Lard 8½ to 9, stock reduced. No change in Lumber or Timber; market well supplied and sales dull. Turpentine, Virgin 2 30, Yellow 2 to 2 05, Hard 1 to 1 05. Spirits 29½ Tar 1 35.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5½. Sales of the week 5 bales; of the season 10,340. No change in other articles.

Cotton at Augusta 4 to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,219,535 bales, against 1,741,783 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Steamer Evergreen, with Ben Rush in tow, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, J. H & J Martine, A C Simpson, G McNeill, C B Mallett, Rockfish Co, John H Hall, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, Cook & Powell, Ray & Pearce, E L Winslow, Mrs S J Hart, W Prior, J Huske & Son, H Erambert, J E Bryant, and P P Johnson & Co, of this place; and for A C Blum, C A Bleck, Hauser & Wilson, F Frentiss, Elkin Manufacturing Co, J & W Murphy, J F Chambers, McCoy & Culbreth, D Cameron, and Rev W M Walsh, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 26—Schrs. Eloise from N. York, Martha from Shallotte, N. C. 30—Schr. Col. McRae from Charleston. July 3—Schr. Marion from Little River. 6—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Fidelia from New York, Jonas Smith from ditto.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, on the 29th of June last: Ordered, that the Chairman pay the Districts which failed to have Common Schools during the past year, Thirty-two Dollars for each School they were then entitled to, in addition to their respective ratios for the present year, when properly applied for. Said Districts are supposed to be of the following numbers, viz: 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 27, 28, 54, 60, 65, 66 and 68.

WM. McMILLAN, Ch'n.

July 3, 1848. 23-3w

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th July, inst., a dark bay or black horse MULE, nine or ten years old, in good order. Said mule was purchased by me of Rev. Dwight Hays, of Anson county, whither (it is feared) the mule is tending. No mark recollected. Any information relating thereto, lodged at the store of Thomas J. Johnson & Co., or through any medium whatever, will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

MATTHEW AUTRY.

July 8, 1848. 23-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d of June, a NEGRO BOY by the name of Fed, about 16 years old. Said negro is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a very large forehead. I will give the above reward of ten dollars for his apprehension and confinement so that I can get him again. It is thought that he will endeavor to get to Richmond, Va., where he came from. Letters containing information of said boy should be addressed to Fayetteville, N. C.

MALCOM McGREGOR.

July 8, 1848. 23-tf

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3d, 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have tested in some degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarborough, North Carolina, writes us under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving of public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C. writes under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved salutary, and in many well attested cases curative."

Dr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y. says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption, in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures or relieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do to; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

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ON CONSIGNMENT.

390 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 9tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 29, 1848. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-five years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 5 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

Raleigh Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 5th of July 1848.

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, June 6, 1848. 20-4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to M. C. GARDNER, in 1846 and 1847, will please call and make payment by the 1st day of July next. If they fail to do so, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. C. GARDNER.

Moore county, June 22 21tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

AUGUST 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silecia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb. 19, 1848 7-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices,* at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash,* and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends,* and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, blch'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash,* will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Maricabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 14, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan 8 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

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HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 250 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-6m

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no one would desire to drink a gallon of mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the South ern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my friend, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same. He and myself adopted it at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

UNION HALL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE subscribers take pleasure in again announcing to the public, that they still continue to keep the UNION HALL, which will be opened for company on Tuesday, 23d May, inst.

R. & W. PUTNAM.

Saratoga Springs, May 20. 20-4w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together will all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

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15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings,
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by

March 14. E. J. HALE

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp Almanacs, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols, $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts.; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf